THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 30 APRIL, 1833. [NO. 2237.

NOTICE.

AFTER Friday, the 3rd. Proximo, and until further Notice, the Public Breakfasts at Parell, and the Town Hall, will be discontinued.

G. F. UPTON,
Private Secretary,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Parell, 29th April, 1833.

THE Acting Paymaster of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders 'till the 15th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills, amount (277) two hundred and seventy seven pounds, to be drawn upon Messrs. Hopkinson Barton and Knyvett, at 30 day's sight.

The Bidding to be made in Poona Rupees, and in sums not less than fifty pounds.

Kirkee, 27th April, 1833.

BENGAL built Carriages.—To-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st May, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on account of the Concerned, two Chariots and three Borouchettes, recently imported from Calcutta in a damaged state. The sale to take place at their Rooms at about ½ past 12 o'clock.

On the same day, they will sell a great variety of China Goods, such as Lacquered Ware, Desks, Boxes, Fire Boats, Feather Fans, Rice Paper and Leaf Paintings, various articles in Ivory and Mother O'Pearl.

ALSO,

A variety of London made new Carriage and Buggy Springs, Steps, Dashing Irons, &c. &c.

FOR Sale—The Band Instruments of the 6th Regiment Bombay N. I. For particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1833.

THOROUGH BRED SPORTING DOGS.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 1st May, at ½ past 12, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction the following superior Dogs, which may be seen on application, viz.

A beautiful English Setter..... "Dido"
Do.....Do.....Do..... "Dick"
Do.....Do.....Do. Pup "Don,"
Do.....Do.....Do...Do. "Carlo"
Do.....Do.....Do...Do. "Dandy"
Do.....Do.....Do...Do. "Flora"
} The produce of the above. 3 months old.
A first rate Spaniel..... "Shot"
„ Do. Do. Beagle..... "Ponto"
„ Wire haired Terrier..... "Pity"
„ Half bred Bull Pup..... "Boxer". The produce of Pity. 4 months old.

FOR Sale—A very neat dark coloured Barouchette, recently imported and quite new. The construction of this Vehicle is peculiarly light.—Price Rupees 2,000. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.

The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 29th April, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Surgeon J. Brady, Queen's Royals, from the Neilgherry Hills.

DEPARTURES.

Captain W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolie.
Assist. Surg. D. Stewart. Veteran Battalion, to Do.
Capt. C. Newport, 23d Regt. N. I. to England.
Capt. W. Spratt, 4th Regt. N. I. to Do.
Lieut. C. B. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. to Do.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 27th.-Ship Glenelg, Robert Lungley, Master, from Bengal, 28th Feb. Madras, 21st March, and Allepie 11th April,

Passengers.---Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Captain Wood, R. Payne, Esq. William Lentas, Esq. and Aga Abood Aga Khan.

DEPARTURES.

---27th Brig Robert Scurfield, William Clough, Master, to Falmouth.
---Ship Fort William, James Neish, Master, to Canton.

Passengers.---T. Fox, Esq. and 7 Parsees.

---28th, Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, to London.

Passengers.---Mrs. Morgan, Dr. Ludlow, Bengal Establishment, Thomas Newnham, Esq. Madras C. S. Capt. W Spratt. 4th Regt. N. I. Captain Newport, 23d Regt. N. I. Mr. Horne, Lieut. C B. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. Master Collier, and 4 soldiers of H. M's. Service.

---Ship Futtahulbaree, Shariff Ally, Naiqueda, to Muscat and Bushire.

---Portuguese Brig, St. Anna, Joze Francisco de Olivera, Master, to Demaun.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR,--Melville and CURAÇOA.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.---Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.---Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Henry Wellesly, Linnæus, Aliquis, Mary, Duke of Roxburgh, and Hindoostan.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Caledonia, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Valasoudram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Abgarus, Sullimany, Good Success, Sumdaney, and Glenelg.
PORTUGUESE.---Don Manoel de Portugal, Consoliel, San Francisco de Paulo, Aurelia, and Cagadore.
IMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.---Elphinstone.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL, 1833.

Sir John Gore we understand sails in H. M. Ship *Melville* on Wednesday next for the Mauritius, which station has lately been placed under him as naval Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

The delay of the Court of Directors in acting upon the India Juries and Justices Bill has long been a matter of surprise to us. Months have elapsed since the Bill passed the legislature, and since copies of it were forwarded by the Board of Control to the Judges of the Supreme Courts at each of the three Presidencies, and yet nothing appears to have been done at the East India House, to enable the local Governments to act upon that clause of it which empowers them to appoint native justices of the peace. This can hardly arise from a press of business in Leadenhall street, or be accounted for by the delay which usually accompanies the correspondence of the Court with this country. From the strenuous opposition made by the Directors to the Bill, we should have expected, indeed, that no time would have been lost in communicating their sentiments regarding it to the Indian Governments, and that, as they had failed in their efforts to destroy it at home, they would have attempted to render its operation as consistent with their views as possible. The following law report however, if we are not much mistaken, affords a clew at last to the course which they are pursuing with regard to it, and which, in the present juncture of their affairs appears not a little extraordinary.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, NOVEMBER 24.

The King, v. *The East-India Company.*—This was an application for a rule against the Company to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, calling upon the Court of Directors to assign a reason why a despatch, approved of by the Board of Control, was not forwarded to India.

The *Attorney General* said he made this application on the authority of the 33d Geo. III. On the 3d April last, the despatch in question had been agreed to by the Court of Directors, and sent to the Board of Control, by whom some alterations were made. It was remitted to the Court, and returned to the Board, by whom it was finally settled, and sent back to the Court of Directors, who rescinded their former resolution, and refused to forward the despatch. Rule *nisi* granted."

By the act of Parliament above referred to—Mr. Pitt's celebrated act—it is provided that, "It shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board (of Control) to prepare and send to the said Directors any Orders or Instructions for any of the Governments or Presidencies in *India*, concerning the Civil or Military Government of the said Territories or the Revenues thereof; and the said Directors shall, and they are hereby required to transmit Despatches, according to the tenor of the said Orders and Instructions so transmitted to them by the said Board, unto the respective Governments and Presidencies in *India*, unless, on any representation made by the said Directors to the said Board, touching such Orders or Instructions, the said Board shall direct any alteration to be made in the same; which directions the said Court of Directors shall, in such case, be bound to conform to."

Against the provisions of this clause of their charter the Court of Directors, it appears, have determined to act. Their grounds for doing so remain to be seen; but if, as we have supposed, the subject of their misunderstanding with the board relates to the Juries and Justices bill, what a specimen does it afford of their hostility to the extension of civil power and privileges to the natives of this country!

It is stated in the *India Gazette* of the 12th instant that, since the late disastrous failures in Calcutta, the attention of the Bengal Government has been turned to the establishment of Savings Banks at that Presidency under their own control and management, and to their gradual extension throughout the provinces wherever the wants and the wishes of the population both native and European may require them. The particulars of the plan are not given, but as to its practicability the Gazette adds, the opinion of Government is formed. With such scanty information upon the subject we hardly know what to think regarding it. If, however, the information is well founded, there can be no doubt an important change in the moneyed institutions of the country is at hand. We are inclined however to believe that the Bengal Government, if it has ever seriously entertained any such plan, must have met with insurmountable difficulties in arranging it in such a manner as to give it the slightest prospect of working well. In the first place, what interest, we should like to know, could they give for the money deposited?—If the same as that which they give for their loans, how would they defray the heavy expenses which must arise from the management of the banks?—and if on the other hand, they give less than the interest which their loans afford, what advantages will their banks be of to the public?—In Savings Banks in England and in other countries it must be borne in mind that the only object is to afford a safe deposit for those sums of money which bankers in general do not think it worth their trouble to take, and which are too small for being invested in the funds. The management of these banks is generally gratuitous, and the deposits are purposely limited to such an amount as to prevent the wealthy from taking advantage of them,—in fact they are more for charitable purposes than for any thing else. In this country however, it would be hopeless to look for individuals ready to undertake the trouble and responsibility of managing a moneyed institution without the prospect of deriving some solid advantage by doing so, and Government, as we have shown, could not do it without being at the expense of a large and unprofitable establishment. We are inclined therefore to believe that whatever arrangements they contemplate, they are more for the purpose of securing their servants from loss, than for the establishment of public banks which, they must be well aware that, the experience of other parts of the world renders it probable, they will be as unable to manage to advantage as they are to carry on trade in competition with private individuals, and for the very same reasons.

CALCUTTA.

The weather to-day has a very squally appearance; it has been blowing strong from the North-east with hard rain, and portends a gale.

Our latest China Price Current, from which we give an extract, is dated the 4th March. The deliveries of Opium in February were 484 chests of Behar, 71 of Benares, and 649 of Malwa, in all 1204 chests; and the stock at Lintin on the 1st March, including the importations per *Red Rover* and *Water Witch*, was as follows:—

Patna.....	2507
Benares.....	433
Malwa.....	1784
Total.....4724 chests,	

a stock very moderate, all circumstances considered; but the market seems nevertheless to have taken a sort of panic, and the price of 650 Dollars was, by the latest accounts, with difficulty obtainable for the new Bengal Opium, while last year's Malwa was still a shade above 700, being on a par with the Bengal drug of the same season.

Since writing the above, we have opened a China letter of the 8th March, which states the total deliveries in the first week of March at 455 chests, and treats the fall of princess as owing to want of information as to the extent of the Malwa crop, and to an unaccountable panic (the effect perhaps of the opposite views taken by the Chinese dealers in November,) as the stock on the 1st April will be less than it was at the same period last year by about 850 chests of Bengal, and 2000 of Malwa.

We have Singapore papers to the 21st March, which still quote Bengal Opium at 710 to 720, and Malwa nominal to 550 to 600. We have copied an article upon the subject of the Ship *Batavia*, the seizure of which considerably affects the interests of many persons at Singapore The Editor of the *Chronicle* apprehends that condemnation will ensue, and anxiously enquires where the innocent consignees of goods are to look for indemnity. They have their remedy, of course against the master and owners, or against their own London Agents; if the latter have in any way been parties to the alleged breach of an Act of Parliament. The Madras papers have not yet added to our slender information upon the subject.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received Overland.)

JANUARY 19.

The King of Holland, Don Miguel, and the Pacha of Egypt, are at this moment the three greatest lions of the day. Each by turns keeps the world intent upon his warlike operations or diplomatic measures. But as the King of Holland is the most legitimate Sovereign of the three, we give the followlng picture of his life; it is during the last nineteen years, and exhibits his conduct in a true historical view:—"In November, 1813, he was a pennyless, unknown, and forgotten exile in England. His father, the Stadtolder, had died in exile in Germany. The French Emperor was driven out of Holland, and the people received him as Stadtholder with satisfaction, when some parasites, in December, 1813, proclaimed him Sovereign, under the protection of the Cossacks then residing in Holland. A sort of constitution was patched up, a set of men were named by them, and assembled in the great church at Amsterdam 29th March, 1814, not to debate, but to say 'Yes' or 'No' as to the acceptance of the new-made constitution. Those who were present at the opening of this packed meeting, describe the fright with which this Prince made his first and only speech; he was afraid that some of the old Republicans would have 'hurled the invader of their rights from his seat:' but the ancient spirit was sunk, the Prussians and the Allies, among whom were British soldiers and diplomatists also, were at hand, the dismal scene passed over, the constitution was declared accepted by a majority of 458 to 25 of the mock freemen, and Holland became the property of a man who a few weeks before had neither right nor title nor expectation of the dignity of a Sovereign. It subsequently pleased some of the diplomatic intriguers who favoured his views to join Belgium to Holland, and at Brussels the trick was got up of calling an assembly to say also 'Yes' or 'No' to the acceptance of the Dutch Minister made out the lists of the Belgian notables, who were assembled at Brussels on 18th August, 1815. The number present was 1,323, of whom 527 voted for and 796 against its acceptance, but the King, in a decree of 24th August, declared that 'as about one-sixth had not attended, their votes were to be counted in favour of his constitution; besides, the Dutch had already accepted it, and therefore so did the Belgians.' It was subsequently enacted to be a high crime and misdemeanor to doubt the validity of the acceptance. For these, and many other reasons of equal force, the discontent of the Belgians increased every year, and so did the wealth which King William collected. From having nothing when in England in 1813, in 1829 he was worth £8,000,000 sterling. Among the means of realizing that fortune was the affectual one of buying up, at his accession to the Crown, Dutch Bonds, then deterioated in value (like the Cortes Bonds at this period,) which he forced upon the nation at their full rate."—(Herald.)

On Tuesday, the friends of J. P. Plumptre, Esq., and Sir W. Cosway, met for the purpose of dining together at Sheerness; T. Baldock, Esq. in the chair. An Egyptian nobleman, named Mahommed Effendi, was present, and added considerably to the interest and pleasure of the assembly. Many toasts followed in succession, which were enthusiastically received, but more especially the "Abolition of Negro Slavery," proposed in an excellent speech by Mr E. Hooker, of Sheerness. Mahommed Effendi here rose, and said he would beg most cordially to second that toast. He eulogised the laws of England, and said he did not know what liberty was till he come into this country, and he trusted he should see the slave free. He gave some very interesting details respecting the progress of education and of the arts and sciences in Egypt, and of the exertions the Pacha is making to extend knowledge in the Egyptian dominions; and also that though the slaves were sold into Egypt, yet, upon their coming there, the Pacha gave them their liberty, and would not allow them to work without being paid. He gave an account of the establishment of schools in Egypt, and that upwards of twenty persons were sent by the Pacha into different parts of Europe, for the purpose of being instructed in various branches of science and literature.—(There are, at present, four of that number attached to the establishment of Sheerness, for the purpose of learning the art of ship-building and architectural drawing.)—The evening passed agreeably.—(Kentish Gazette.)

JANUARY 22.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Ballantyne. His health for several months past has been very delicate, and he expired on Thursday at noon, rather unexpectedly by his friends, as he had fallen into a soft sleep in the morning, after a night of painful suffering from a vomiting of blood, with which he had of late been visited. Mr. Ballantyne began his career by establishing the *Kelso Mail* in his native town; and in consequence of some suggestions from Mr. Hughes then and long after in his employment, he made some successful attempts to improve the typography of Scotland. In these the success which attended his efforts was so conspicuous, as to attract the notice of some distinguished individuals, and amongst others, that of his illustrious friend, Sir Walter Scott, and a new era in Scottish typography, as well as of Scottish literature, was ushered in by the printing of the Border Minstrelsy at the Border press. Mr. Ballantyne's well merited fame for elegance and accuracy as a printer soon extended in the marts of literature, and the encouragement which he received from the booksellers of London and Edinburgh, induced him to remove to this city about the year 1805. During the last 15 or 16 years, Mr. Ballantyne has been the editor and a proprietor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* distinguished for its candour, sound

constitutional principles, moderation and independence. In private life Mr. Ballantyne was amiable and gentlemanly in his demeanour, accomplished, courteous, cheerful, and to have been the intimate associate of Walter Scott, John Leyden, James Grahame, and Robert Lundie, was of itself a proof not merely of his intellectual superiority, but of what is more estimable, his moral worth.—(Edinburgh Observer.)

JANUARY, 25.

It is with infinite pleasure we view the growing stability of the throne of Louis Philip, satisfied as we are that, both internally and externally, Great Britain and France have very similar difficulties to encounter, and aggressive policy to repress. Without being, we hope, romantic in expectation upon this similarity of disposition and mutual inclination towards a good international understanding, we are much disposed to rely upon permanent English and French agreement for the maintenance of that measured march of freedom and improvement which is the only genuine alterative course in reference to countries possessed of constitutional forms of government, and necessarily under the influence of deeply-rooted interests and long-established associations. In both nations, as respects domestic arrangements, the executives are assailed by two equally-heated factions, composed of those who would either socially retrograde or not move at all, and of their direct opponents, who would render government an incessant whirligig of changes. In relation to foreignpolicy each nation is called upon, too, to watch the restless course of an almost systematic government of aggression, rendered additionally repulsive by a decided disposition to support despotism wherever it may be existent, and, at the same time, to repress liberty wherever it may appear.—The following extract of our Paris Correspondent's letter on the state of parties will be read with pleasure by all friends of tranquillity; the comparison between Irish and French agitation is peculiarly apt and to the purpose:—" The little tour of the King to the northern frontier has been a source of great satisfaction to the friends of the established dynasty and constitutional order: the manner in which he was every where received was not marked by the slavish servility of fear, or the evanescent enthusiasm which greets the progress of the popular idol of the hour; it was rather the calm but deep expression of approbation and attachment founded on the solid basis of real appreciation and well-merited esteem. The Royal answers to the various address were also manly, candid, and explicit, displaying neither arrogance nor apprehension, but regarding the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom as sacred deposits entrusted to his care, and mourning over the errors of his enemies, because those errors could not direct their venom against him without at the same time wounding the well-being of France. The perfect discouragement of both the Carlist and Republican factions is indeed, complete; and it would be difficult to find a throne in the world more firmely fixed on its foundations than that of Louis Philip now is; the policy which, while it firmly held the reins of internal order, and furthered in every manner the material interests of the country, did not forget the duties imposed on France as a member of the great European family, is now beginning to bear the fruits of respect and consideration abroad, and prosperity and tranquillity at home.—The address of King Daniel to his Irish subjects, which we have received by the last arrivals from England, exhibits a curious coincidence between his manœuvres and those of he agitators on this side of the Channel: he stirs up the country to disorder, and he assures the public that the Whiteboys, Ribbonmen, etc., are mere police agents, and theretore, of course, that all the unhappy policemen, tithe proctors, etc., who have fallen victims, murdered themselves to give a colour to the plot. The very same trick is played on every fresh *émeute* here, but is carried a little further; for the ingenious gentlemen not only throw their misdeeds on the police when they are over, but even when a plot is in agitation, particularly if they have any reason to suppose that Government has obtained any intimation of their intentions, they publish in their journals that on such a day the police will endeavor to get up an *émeute*; and this, of course, takes place, as the prophets have the truth of their prophecies in their own hands: and then if it fails, the Government only is in fault; and if it succeeds, there is no difficulty in throwing off the mask. Fortunately for France, the agitators here have neither the talents nor the influence of O'Connell; and, as M. Theirs said very truly in the Chamber of Deputies, a few days ago, the petition respecting the absurd story of the massacre at the Pont d'Arcole, on the 22th July, was the last echo of expiring faction."—(GLOBE.)

JANUARY 26.

Clumber has been the scene of great festivity in honor of the nuptials of the Earl of Lincoln and his countess, who having spent the honeymoon at Hamilton Palace the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, father of the bride, arrived from Scotland on Friday, at this noble seat of the Duke of Newcastle, father of the bridegroom. It was determined to give them a joyous reception, and the whole of his Grace's numerous tenantry were invited, as well all the tradespeople and their friends, and suitable accommoditions were prepared, that they might dine together, and enjoy themselves to their heart's content. A large temporary hall was erected in, or rather *over*, the whole of the courtyard. It was adorned with devices in coloured lamps, hung with chandeliers and trophies, and had tables laid for 1,500 persons. The tenants formed a grand procession, headed by the Duke and his four sons the Lords Clinton. The cavaliers and foot array wore rosettes of white ribbon and streamers of pink. The roar of cannon announced the coming of the bridal cortege.—The procession received the noble pair with their three cheers all along the lines, and proceeded to Clumber in the greatest order, extending upwards of three quarters of a mile in length, and presented one of the finest spectacles ever beheld in the county of Nottingham. As it approached the house, cannon were fired at short intervals, the sound reverberated from hill to hill, and from wood to wood. There were nearly 1000 horse and many thousands of footmen, proceeded by the Worksop band. The Earl of Lincoln and his Countess looked their thanks from the windows, and then began the dinner preparations.—Nine fat oxen had been slaughtered for the occasion, twenty-three sheep, 600 head of game, a cart-load of hams, 700 pounds of bacon, veal pies, tarts, upwards of 200 plum-puddings, together with 500 large loaves of bread, 167 gallons of punch, and thirteen hogsheads of ale. A flourish of trumpets obtained silence, and grace was said by the Rev. J. Mason, of Tuxford, the Duke's Chaplain, and the whole of the multitude, amounting to upwards of 1,500, immediately commenced operations upon the abundant store set before them. A second flourish of trumpets announced that dinner was over, and thanks were returned by the Rev. Chaplain.—The fatherly and affectionate speech of the Duke of Newcastle, when his health was given, and the grateful feeling of the Earl of Lincoln, for the like tribute to himself and bride, were most honourable testimonies to the excellence of their hearts; we regret that our space will not allow us to give them to our readers.—On Saturday last, the poor people of Worksop, and the numerous villages surrounding Clumber, for several miles, were entertained, to the number of upwards of 2,000; and during the present week, a series of entertainments have taken place upon a most liberal and extensive scale.—On Wednesday night the Duke of Newcastle gave a ball to the tradesmen of Worksop and Retford, and to the stewards' rooms of the Duke of Portland, Earl Manvers, Earl Surrey, Mr. Foljambe, etc. The Duke of Newcastle, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Lords and Ladies Clinton, the Marquis of Douglas, and other distinguished characters, joined the festive dance, and the pleasures of the ball were kept up with the greatest animation till a late hour.—(Atlas.)

JANUARY 30.

" It is understood that his Majesty will deliver his Speech to Parliament on Tuesday, Feb. 5, and the Address is expected to be voted on the town; but no doubt all of them who support Government will not fail to be present in their places on Tuesday next.—Earl Grey and Lord Althorp give grand Parliamentary dinners on Monday, at which the Speech will be read.—(Times.)

JANUARY 31.

The *Calcutta* East Indiaman and another vessel were last week near being lost off the Irish coast. The account of their escape is given in the following letter from Donamore, Gorey, dated the 15th inst.:—" On Tuesday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., two large vessels, outward-bound from Liverpool, got in amongst those dangerous shoals or banks which run so many miles along the eastern coast of Wexford, and in a short time struck on the innermost patch, a little to the southward of Cahore point. They showed signals of distress by lowering their union flags; but as there was a violent gale blowing at the time from the southeast, it was impossible to go to their assistance. One of the vessels, after remaining on the bank for a few minutes, extricated herself from her perilous situation, with little or no damage, as she soon set sail with full canvass and all her colours flying, first firing a *feu de joie* for her happy deliverance. The other, though she got off the bank shortly after her consort (as she appeared to be,) yet, having lost her rudder, and being, therefore, quite unmanageable, particularly in such a gale and such difficult navigation, was obliged to come to in six or seven fathoms water, about one cable's lenght from the bank upon which she struck, and about two miles from the shore. On Thursday, the storm still continuing, her crew were compelled to cut away her masts and rigging to ease her, which were promptly secured by the water-guard stationed round the coast, together with two of her boats, which had been washed away. During the entire of Thursday she fired signals of distress. On Friday two of her hands ventured from her on a small raft, and happily surmounting every danger, reached the shore in safety. From them we have learned that she was the *Calcutta*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a general cargo, having also on board several very fine English blood horses, and about twenty or thirty couple of hounds. On Saturday the remainder of the crew (twenty-two in number, including one passenger) left her in the long-boat or launch (the weather having moderated a little, although not sufficiently so as to allow boats to leave the shore,) and were received with shouts of joy on their landing, and I need scarcely add with that genuine hospitality so characteristic of the Irish people. The captain was very ill, and one of the sailors had his arm broken in launching the boat; both of course, received prompt medical assistance. The gale having considerably abated last night, she was boarded this morning before day-break by some of the coast-guard, and her crew, who instantly manned the pumps and cleared her of four or five feet of water she then had in her hold—paying also immediate attention to the poor dumb animals on board. Scarcely had this been finished when a steamer arrived from Wexford, which, taking her in tow, proceeded with her about one o'clock this day (15th) to the harbour of Waterford. With the exception of the loss of her boats, masts, rigging, and rudder, the vessel is little damaged, and her cargo is all safe."—(Dublin Despatch.)

PARIS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Extract of a letter of the 29th ult. from Antwerp:—" The following are particulars relative to the bankruptcy of the celebrated contractor. M. Ouvrard, which lately took place at Amsterdam. M. Ouvrard, when the expedition of Antwerp commenced, anticipating an intervention on the part of Prussia, gave orders to the principal houses of Amsterdam to buy up forage, and especially oats, by which means he might supply the Prussian and Dutch armies, with the greater part of the forage they might require. The Dutch army having remained stationary, and the Prussian troops having effectd a retrograde movement, a considerable depreciation in the price of forage ensued. This alarmed the house who had executed his orders, and they called upon him to pay the difference. But, as their demand was not attended to, they considered it necessary to sell their stores, in order to avoid further loss. The sale presented a loss of 7,800,000fr., for which the creditors obtained a warrant for arresting M. Ouvrard, who, however, escaped by the aid of his servant. It is thought that he is gone to Austria, where he possesses a manorial estate. If he should proceed to England M. Seguan has already taken measures to have him apprehended, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy."

MR. O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Merrion-square, Dublin, 14th Jan.

Beloved fellow Countrymen—Attend to me I pray you—for your own interest hear me—consider attentively what I say to you, and decide whether or not I give you good advice. We put down for ever Protestant ascendancy—we established Catholic emancipation. The people did all this, because they followed the advice I gave them. I will venture to assert that no man was ever sorry for following the advice, respecting his political conduct, given by me. There remains a greater good than Catholic emancipation to be achieved for Ireland. It is the Repeal of the Union. The great struggle now is—whether Ireland is to remain an oppressed and impoverished province, or to become a rich and prosperous nation. She will—she shall be so, unless her present distress and misery be continued through the means of the faults, the follies, or the crimes of the people. Catholic emancipation was principally useful to persons in rich, or, at least, in comfortable circumstances in life. The Repeal of the Union is calculated to be of equal advantage to the labourers, to the workmen of every class, and to the poor in general. I am infinitely more anxious for the Repeal of the Union than I was for emancipation. My principal anxiety for Catholic emancipation was, because it necessarily led the way to the Repeal of the Union. I am now, indeed, struggling to serve the people at large, of every class, and creed, and grade, and situation life, by getting for them the consumption of the national income, and the protection of an Irish resident Parliament.

If the union were repealed, the rents now remitted to absentees would be spent in Ireland. If the union were repealed, tithes would be for ever extinguished—the grand jury and vestry cess would be totally abolished—the malt tax would be put an end to—all interal taxation of every kind would be extinguished—Irish industry would be protected and encouraged—and the causes of disturbance and poverty being removed, Ireland would enjoy peace, prosperity, and liberty. All these things could be easily brought about. I pledge my life that I will bring them all about, if the people will assist me—or rather, if the people, by their follies and their crimes, do not prevent me. The only thing to impede the prosperity and the freedom of Ireland, is the folly and crimes of the people. Mark this, I pray you. It is a sincere friend who tells you that nothing can prevent the restoration of our Irish parliament, but the follies and the crimes of the Irish people themselves. Our enemies know this as well as I do. The old inveterate enemies of Ireland know this as clearly as I do. They know that if the people take my advice, and do not commit crimes, or violate the law, the union must be speedily repealed. Accordingly, I have to announce to the people that our enemies are now using the most active means, and the most base—I should call them the most diabolical contrivances, to ensnare the people into the commission of crimes and of nocturnal outrages.

The emissaries of our enemies are busy in various places, and in different quarters. They are busy, I know, in the county Louth. They are busy in the county Tipperary—they are very busy in the county Kilkenny. They are also busy in various other places. The object of the enemies of Ireland is to form the people into illegal societies of the same nature with the Whiteboys and Rockites, and Terry Alts, and the Whitefeet and Blackfeet, and other miscreants of a similar description. The enemies of Ireland want to involve the people in societies of these wicked descriptions. They desire to get the people to go out at night; to get them to attack houses, in order to extort money under pretext of buying ammunition. This is what they generally begin with. Thus seduced, the insurgents afterwards proceed to other natural outrages. They compel farmers to give up their holdings; they destroy houses and property; they log or otherwise torture the inhabitants of those houses; and they very frequently commit the horrible, the detestable, the damnable crime of murder. Such is, in general, the career of the Whiteboys, Terry Alts, Rockites, Whitefeet, and other persons of similar description. They begin with smaller offences—they uniformly end in all the horrid guilt of blood and murder. At first the disturbances are generally unresisted; they seem to be as it were tolerated by the authorities, until they become too formidable to be endured by any honest, conscientious, or well-disposed persons. But what follows? Mark me, for I am telling you the history of every Whiteboy, Rockite, and other similar disturbance for the last [illegible] years.

Mark me—after a short period of success, there always begins a [illegible]ful but necessary reaction. The police is augmented in every disturbed county; the first consequence, therefore, of every Whiteboy disturbance is to provide comfortable clothing, good lodgings, and large pay for a number of persons, who are, in general, hated by the people, and who, I am sorry to say, too often deserve to be disliked. Thus, you Whitefeet or Rockites, or whatever else you call yourselves the first thing you do is to provide for and render comfortable a number of persons whom you dislike, and who are your enemies, and to throw the burden of supporting those persons on the farmers of your country, in the shape of a grand jury cess—thus taking away from those farmers the means of employing the labourers and relieving the poor, in order that those means should support insolent and often sanguinary policemen. Shame upon you!!! Do you now understand why persons connected with police establishments have direct interest in encouraging nocturnal crimes and disturbances? Do not you now comprehend why it is worth some persons while to send out emissaries with money to seduce the people into night-walking, and into the committing of nightly depredation? To be sure you easily understand it, and you deserve contempt and execration if you fall into such snares. The next consequence of nightly outrages is, that the military force is also greatly increased, and although the soldiery in general behave well, yet they are a burden to the country. Their presence makes the worst and most oppressive of our public functionaries more insolent. The persons suspected of the nocturnal disturbances are pursued by day and hunted by night. Many of the guilty fly their dwellings or are cast into prison. Unfortunately several innocent will be involved in their fate. The family is left to starve while the father or the brother has fled, or is in prison.—The assizes come on, or a special commission is sped, and then the jails are crowded—the transport ships are loaded with unfortunate wretches, separated for ever from their families and country—and the scaffold teems with the blood of the victims of justice.—How often have I seen the relatives disconsolate and weeping—the aged grandfather heart-broken—the mother screaning—the children wailing, the wife shrieking, whilst the son, the father, and the husband was torn from their arms to execution and death. Such are the consequences of nightly outrages—such are the results of Whiteboys and Whitefeet, and Terry Alts and Rockites—heavy taxes, severe punishments, improvement, transportation and death. There was never any good obtained by Whiteboys, Whitefeet, Terry Alts, Rockites, or miscreants of that kind. They never did any good—on the contrary, they produced nothing but mischief and crime. They always make the people weak and helpless; they always make the enemies of the people powerful and strong; they diminish the friends of Ireland, they increase the strength and power of her enemies. Every good man—every honest man is opposed to those who join in nightly disturbances and crimes. Those who have taken an active part in obtaining emancipation hate them most. We are decidedly adverse to the Whiteboys, Whitefeet, Terry Alts, Rockites, and to every species of criminal disturber. We would if we could, bring them to condign punishment. For my part, I utterly disclaim every person and every place where these crimes are tolerated. I denounce every person who takes any part, directly or indirectly, in nightly meetings or nocturnal disturbances; in attacking any house; demanding money or arms; or in assaulting or injuring person or property; and above all, I denounce every villian concerned in any way in the atrocious crime of murder. I am the enemy, the declared, decided, unequivocal enemy of every such person. I intreat, implore, conjure every honest and conscientious man to assist me to prevent the perpetration of those crimes or any of them; and if they shall be committed, I call on every honest, conscientious friend of Ireland to assist me in bringing the villians who commit them to justice and to condign punishment. They are villians—they are foolish and atrocious villians, who engage in any nightly meeting, or in any outrage or crime. They assist, they strengthen the enemies of Ireland. They weaken the friends of the country and of rational liberty.

People of Ireland, listen to me. Attend to the advice of as sincere a friend as ever you had—of one whose every pulse beats for the prosperity and freedom of old Ireland. Listen to me if you have any love for your country. I advise you in the strongest terms I can use—I wish there were words that could burn upon your minds my advice—I call on you, people of Ireland—men of Louth, of Kilkenny, of Tipperary, of every county, to hold no description of nightly meetings; to belong to no band of night-walkers; to commit no nocturnal disturbances; to commit no offence by day or by night; to stain your country's cause and your own soul with no crime in the sight of the living and avenging God. People of Ireland, the Repeal of the Union is certain if *you* do not prevent it; if you do not, by your follies and your crimes, weaken us, your friends, and give strength to your enemies. Recollect we carried emancipation by open, lawful, and constitutional agitation; we carried it by surpressing outrages and crimes of every description; we carried it because the people took our advice, and gave up secret societies, nightly meetings, and disturbances of every kind. The Repeal of the Union is of still greater importance. It would be a real, a perpetual, a substantial relief to the wants, distresses, and poverty of the country. Allow us, then, to Repeal the Union as we emancipated the Catholics, by peaceable, open, lawful, and constitutional exertions. Remember that every night-walker; every man who takes an illegal oath; every man who join illegal society; every man who takes or injures one farthing's worth of property; every man who assaults or injures any other man; and, above all, every person who, directly or indirectly, countenances the shedding of blood, is not only criminal in the sight of an all judging God, but is a practical enemy of of the rights and liberties of Ireland. Be not deceived; be not deluded. There are spies and informers abroad; there are men engaged in instigating the people to crime, in order that they may sell their blood. Those who now urge you on will be the first to betray you.—May this, my advice, sink deep into your hearts; may the great God, in his infinite mercy, enlighten and protect you; may He impress strongly upon your minds that there is, as there ought to be, but one road to prosperity and to freedom, and that road avoids every offence and every crime, and leads by the ways of peace, good order, virtue, and religion.

I am, beloved fellow countrymen, your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

Public attention is at this moment strongly drawn to the cruelty of the factory system, by which adults are forced daily to work many hours longer than the much be-pitied slaves in our Colonies, and helpless children urged by the most inhuman tyranny to labour beyond their strength. All parties seem to agree in reprobating the system as it at present exists; but if any change is effected in it, let it not be forgotten that it is to Mr. Sadler—the Tory Mr-

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Sadler, who was *rejected* by the electors in the great manufacturing town of Leeds, to whom humanity will be indebted for the alteration. The *Herald*, in commenting upon the evidence taken before a Committe of Parliament on this subject, says :—" The evidence of the work-people—of those unhappy beings, who were brought from the mills, and the work-houses, and the hospitals, and the other abodes of wretchedness into which they had been flung from the mills—even their evidence, if it stood alone, rests upon too strong a foundation to be overturned, or even shaken. The story of their past sufferings is too well attested by what they still suffer. We may distrust and deny their veracity ; but there they stand before us, the victims of the system, withered in life and limb, appealing to the corroboration of their unimpeachable deformities for the truth of the horrors they recount. And, good God ! what horrors do they bring before us ! One of the witnesses, a woman—she was speaking of her childhood—stated that, in consequence of the hardship which she suffered when a child, one of her legs had become useless, " the marrow having dried up within it." If this were a solitary case it would be bad enough, we could not refuse our compassion to a fellow-creature so afflicted ; but what shall we say of the system which dried up the marrow in her young bones, and smote with premature decay the promise of her blighted womanhood ! Another witness—another woman—spoke also of her own deformity. What a subject for a female tongue. " I have an iron on my right leg," said she ; " my knee is contracted." On being asked whether she had been straight till the age of thirteen —" I was as straight a little girl," said she, " as ever went up and down the town." There was something of pride of beauty in this reply, though it burst from a heart that was almost broken. When we remember that these poor creatures, in describing the treatment they experienced in the mills, working the long hours being beaten by the overlooker, and suffering the thousand tortures of the place—when we remember that it is the history of their childhod they are giving us, our blood curdles ; we ask ourselves if man is the only monster upon earth, or if there be another creature in whose bosom nature has neglected to make provision for the protection of infancy ?—Neither let it be forgotten that the cruelties practised on the children are not practised in wantonness. No, they are necessary to the system—they are necessary to keep them awake ! They are necessry to extort from childhood more than ought to be required from maturity—aye, from the maturity of manhood. Oh ! Luxury, think of fifteen, sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, devoted to any pursuit—devoted, too, by children ! No wonder the strap should be busy, and the billy-roller and the other instruments of torture. They rise before day-light ; they work after dark. Their minds and frames become enfeebled—night closes in upon the wretched group, and then begins a general struggle against the blessed visitation of sleep, in which even gross and indecent language is resorted to, amongst other stimulants, to conquer the drowsiness of exhausted nature. Such is the system—such are its effect. Oh this deep deep tragedy of the factories. How it searches the heart !"—(NEWS.)

EXPLOSION OF POWDER-MILLS.

We yesterdy briefly mentioned that a dreadful explosion had taken place at the powder-mills at Dartford, belonging to Messrs Pigott and Wilks, and that forty lives had been lost. The loss of human life, we are glad to learn was much exaggerated, seven persons only having fallen victims. The following particulars of this dreadful accident are from the *Chronicle* :—the mills are situated about half a mile south of the town. " At about ten yesterday morning, the persons employed, exceeding sixty in number, were alarmed by a sudden explosion in the packing room, which was almost instantly followed by another in the charge house. The shocks were tremendous, and all those engaged in these particular departments met their deaths. The consternation that prevailed all this time was truly awful. The air was filled with the shattered fragments of the premises, and the workmen were seen hurrying from the scene of destruction, many of them with the blood flowing from wounds in different parts of their persons. Now the whole of the town was instantly in commotion, and numbers of the inhabitants fled from their houses, for fear the roofs would fall in and crush them. In about a quarter of an hour after the second explosion, which destroyed the packing-room and charge house, the powder in an adjoining mill ignited, and a third " blow" took place, which was exceedingly destructive in its consequences. Five other mills exploded in rapid succession, but the last " blow" was considered to be much more severe than the previous ones. It was materially felt at Horley and Wilmington, and for several miles along the line of road leading from Dartford to Farmingham. Many houses had not a whole pane of glass remaining, and numerous others were materially damaged. Several persons were injured by the falling of tiles from the houses. It is said there were sixteen reports in the whole, and all within an hour. The magazine providentially escaped the general destruction. Had it exploded, it is conjectured that the loss of life and damage in the town of Dartford would have been considerable. The two principal stoves also escaped but the three steam-engine mills and three others, were totally destroyed. Many hundreds persons assembled on the Downs after the first two or three shocks, but were afraid to lend any assistance to the workmen who endeavoured to prevent further mischief. At the time of the first explosion four women, two men, and a lad were employed in the packing-room and charge-house, whose bodies were found scattered in different parts of the ruins, but not at such a great distance from where they were employed as might have been expected. Their remains were entire, but most horribly mangled and disfigured. Not a particle of clothing remained on the bodies. The boy Hawkins was found about fifty rods from the place where he was at work. He was shockingly mangled. A millwright, named Powell, was so dreadfully injured, that he has since undergone the amputation of one of his thighs. Several men who were at work in the tin-house were seriously cut by the glass from the windows. With the exception of Powell, however, they are all likely to recover from their injuries. Those only who could give an account how this lamentable calamity originated are among the dead. None of the survivors could give even the remotest idea of the cause of the accident. Two horses were killed on the first explosion, and another so much injured thas it was found necessary to terminate its sufferings. The animals killed presented a singular spectacle. They were swollen to nearly double their size, and their bodies small shot. About a mile from Eltham some of the packing paper from the mills was picked up, and a young man, who was walking through Sutton, about three miles from Dartford, knocked down by the shock, and we understand had scarcely recovered last night from the effects of it. It is expected others have similarly suffered. The last " blow," it is said, did more injury to the town than any of the others. Some of the heaviest pieces of timber from the mills were found nearly a quarter of a mile off. The trees around the spot were literally covered with burnt paper, which was used in packing up the powder, and had a singular appearance. Large pieces of tile were found sticking several inches deep in nearly all the trees. We have no doubt the loss to the proprietors must be exceedingly great. The explosion which took place about four years since, was estimated at £8,000, and the present calamity has been far more destructive. Only three mills out of nine were left standing.—(Globe,)

STATE OF THE PRESS IN PARIS.

About a fortnight ago the *Corsaire*, having contained an article in which allusions of a personal and of a delicate nature were made to the Duchess of Berry, one of the champions of the principles of legitimacy sent a challenge to M. Briffaut, one of the responsible Editors of that journal, which he answered ; a duel was fought, and M. B. received a serious wound in the arm. Other individuals of the same party have since sent hostile messages to the Editors of the *Corsaire* for subsequent articles, but M. Briffaut, being still suffering from his wound, and M. Viennot, the principal Editor, being in prison, no further hostilities on their parts were possible. Two journals, the *Tribune* and the *National*, on Thursday last, protested against this armed censorship, declaring that they would not submit to it, and continue to exercise their right of speaking of the Duchess of Berry as they might think proper. Challenges were in consequence sent to both these journals. The Editors refused to meet men who could have no personal offence to complain of, and considering the appeal made to them as an act of hostility from one political party against another, they declared that they would meet their opponents in conjunction with political friends, not to account for the opinions they express by means of the press, but to repel force by force, not by fighting in the mass, but by a certain number of duels at different places. This proposition did not suit the views of the aggressors. The matter was reduced to this point, when on Friday M. Armand Carrel, the chief Editor of the *National* was visited by several persons, who called upon him to choose one from a list of adversaries which they presented to him. M. Carrel under these circumstances forgot the engagement he had entered into, not to fight except upon the plan above stated ; and a meeting took place accordingly on Saturday morning near St. Ouen, between that gentleman and M. Roux Laborie, jun., son of the editor of the *Revenant*. The latter, after being twice slightly wounded in the right arm and in the left hand, wounded his adversary so severely in the body that Baron Dupuytren, though there is every hope he may ultimately save the life of M. Carrel, cannot yet pronounce him out of danger. The seconds of M. Roux Laborie were Messrs. Albert de Berthier and Theodore Anne, and those of M. Carrel, Messrs. d'Hervaz and Grégoire. A letter, drawn up at the office of the *Tribune* , has in consequence been addressed to the editors of the *Revenant*, signed by Messrs. Armand Marast, editor of the *Tribune*, Godefroy Cavaignac, and Gardarin, in behalf of themselves and nine of their friends, a list of whose names was annexed, declaring their determined resolution to obtain, by every means in their power, a just and signal reparation, and proclaiming war between the two parties till one of them yields to the other. This letter was accordingly taken to the office of the *Revenant* by two Republicans, who finding no one there, left a peremptory message. Another party assembled at the office of the *National*, and sent a similar communication to M. de Montmor, placing ten names as opponents to the same number which had been left at the office. On Saturday evening Messrs. Petel and Raffin became the bearers of a letter to the editors of the *Gazette de France*, with the names of 12 Republicans, resolved to make reprisals upon the Carlist press, and demanding the same number of names to meet the above twelve ; and declaring that if an immediate and satisfactory answer was not made, the Legitimists should be branded as cowards. The messengers, however, went twice, it is asserted, to the office of the *Gazette* without finding any one there. A similar appeal was sent to the *Quotidienne*, the *Renovateur*, and the *Mode*, insisting upon answers within the space of 24 hours ; but none of them took the least notice of the challenge. On a third visit to the office of the *Revenant* by the appellants, it was found guarded by soldiers and Sergens de Ville. These several challenges still remaining unanswered, the *Tribune* proclaims those to whom they have been sent to be cowards. " Matters, however," adds this journal, " cannot long remain in this position, if we can rely upon the energetic and unanimous declaration of the Republicans, who have flocked in crowds to the offices of the *Tribunal* and *National*. Last evening an infinite number of all ranks and classes filled our offices, and even the court-yard, and we have had great difficulty in restraining the ardour of these ' Deputies from the Sections,' all of them combatants of July, eager to chastise the audacity of the Legitimates."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a general report on the administration of criminal justice in France during 1831. The document presents a multitude of more or less interesting results, of which the following are the most worthy of notice :—The Courts of Assizes had to decide 5,850 cases, of which 5,340 were defended, and 510 tried by default. The former comprising 7,006 individuals, and the latter 672. Thus there were, in 1831, 126 accusations, and 527 accused more than in 1830. The minister ascribes this increase to the renewal of nearly all the *parquets*, by which the despatch of judicial police was necessarily slackened at the latter end of 1830.—On comparing the number of the individuals brought to trial in 1831, with the population of the kingdom, it will be found that there was 1 out of 4,281 inhabitants. In 1830 this population was 1 to 4,576. Twenty-five departments have exceeded the average. Among them are first the departments of the Seine, Corsica, and the Pyrénées Orientales, as having the greatest number of accused, in proportion to their respective populations. The first of these departments had 1 accused out of 1,040 inhabitants, the second 1 out of 1,376, the third 1 out of 1,390. The departments which had the fewest accused, compared with their population, are those of the Vosges and the Loire Inférieure ; one was so happy has to have but 1 accused out of 11,371 inhabitants, the other out of 12,371.—Of the individuals tried, 4,600 could neither read nor write well, 2,047 possessed but an imperfect knowledge of reading and writing ; 767 could read and write well ; and 190 had received a superior education. We find in another part of the account a statement which shows that more than one advantage is attached to instruction. Among the accused who could neither read nor write 42 only out of 100 were acquitted, whilst this proportion is 46 with regard to those who had but an imperfect knowledge of reading and writing ; 56 for those who could read and write well, and 69 for the accused who had received a superior education.—There were sentenced to death 108, among whom 2 committed suicide and 1 died in an hospital ; 105 made appeal to the Court of Cassation ; 14 upon the quashing of their first sentence were condemned to the same punishment before the second Court of Assizes ; 78 of these condemned individuals obtained a commutation of punishment ; 25 were executed.—The Minister of Justice has comprised in a separate class political offences and those of the press, which are now tried by the Courts of Assizes. In 1831 there were 671 trials relative to offences by the press, and political offences. Thirteen departments were without any of those trials ; they are the Aisne, Somme, Charente, Corsica, Hautes-Alpes, Corréze, Creuze, Aveyron, Vosges, Landes, Allier, Cantal, and Haute-Loire. Of these 671 cases, 540 were grounded upon political offences, and 131 upon offences by the press. The former comprised 837 individuals and the latter 201. 671 of the political offenders were acquitted. and 166 condemned to various fines or different periods of imprisonment. There were 131 acquitted and 70 condemned, for offences by the press. Thus the proportion of acquitted is 80 to 100 for political offences, and 65 for offences of the press. Of the 131 cases relative to the press, 74 were tried by the Court of Assizes for the Seine. In cases of the press, the proportionate number of aquittals in the department of the Seine, was 71 to 100 ; whilst in the rest of the kingdom it only amounted to 65 to 100. In the second part of the account, the Minister of Justice states the cases submitted to the Correctional Police. He then says :—" This account proves that, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to encounter, justice has followed its regular course, and increased in activity. But your majesty must have been struck with the relaxation which has been evident in the repression of crimes. The relaxation appears to me owing, partly to the Law of March 4, 1831, which, by requiring more than seven votes for a condemnation, has increased the chances of impunity, and partly to the excessive severity of several provisions of the penal laws then in vigour. Struck with this severity, and through fear of inflicting punishments disproportionate with the crimes, the juries have often thrown back upon society, to its great prejudice, individuals who would not have escaped punishment, if the law had not been so severe. This disposition of the jury having become every day more evident, has pointed out a serious evil, the fatal consequences of which called for an immediate remedy. The amendments lately made in our criminal legislation seem to have answered this desirable end. They have effected a better distribution of justice, and satisfied the wants of social order by a repression at once more complete and less severe."

FRENCH LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 29th.

M. ROGER said, that the doubts of the tribunals as to whether such children were, or were not rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, had created confusion, and had occasioned from 1,200 to 1,500 demands of authorisation for marriage to remain unanswered by the Minister of Justice, on account of there being children already born. He, therefore, in the name of all those families, entreated the Minister to bring forward a Bill to declare the legitimacy of Children born previous to the marriage of brothers and sisters-in law.

The MINISTER of JUSTICE said, that since the law had been passed, 912 demands of authorisation of marriage had been made, 347 of which had been acceded to. He could not, he said, admit that the fact of there having been a connexion between the parties, followed by the birth of children, was a sufficient reason in itself for granting an authorisation for the parents to marry ; it was not, indeed, to be always a ground of refusal, but, unless there were reasons for granting the permission, such as the commercial or other important relations existing between the parties, Government did not consider the mere fact of previous immorality a sufficient reason for establishing exceptions to the general rule, which forbids the marriage of brothers and sisters-in law. As to the new law asked for by M. Boger, it would be impossible, at any rate, to give it a retrospective effect, as that would interfere with vested rights. The grounds on which the tribunals had conceived that the marriage of brothers and sisters-in-law did not render children previously born legitimate was, that the civil code expressly declared that children born in adultery, or incest, could not be rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The reasons of this were—first, that the legitimacy of children born in an ordinary case before marriage, was founded on the legal fiction of supposing the marriage to have secretly taken place before the birth of the child, which could not be the case in adulterous connections, since the existing marriage rendered marriage impossible, nor in incestuous ones, since marriage was altogether prohibited, and, secondly, that the Legislature intended to punish the parents through the children, and deter the former from committing the crime from the fear of the consequences to the latter. The tribunals had considered that as long as brothers and sisters-in-law were prohibited from marrying, their connexion was incestuous, and that, therefore, the offspring of such connexion could never be rendered legitimate. With respect to the past, he repeated, that no law could have a retrospective effect ; with respect to the future, it was a subject calling for serious consideration, whether it was expedient to declare that the offspring of an illicit connexion, taking place before the authorisation of Government had removed the disabilities attaching to relationship, should in all cases be rendered legitimate by a subsequent marriage. He was glad that the Committee had recommended the Chamber to refer the petition to him ; he would give it his best attention ; and, if on consideration he thought it right to bring forward any legislative measure on the subject, he would lose no time no time in doing so.

M. DUPIN AINE urged the great importance of the question, and entered at great length into the consideration of it. He said that the great object of the Legislature in allowing marriage generally to have the effect of rendering children previously born legitimate, was to encourage parents to quit a mode of life equally repugnant to decency and morality, by conferring an honourable existence on their children. The two exceptions of adultery and incest were necessary, because it was impossible that the parents could have had marriage in contemplation when the children were born, and the punishment was therefore just ; but there was a third class which he would call mixed cases, in which, although an impediment to marriage existed at the time of the birth of the children, it was of such a nature only as might be removed by the Legislature by means of dispensation. Such was the case under the old Roman law, by which the marriage of a master with his slave was forbidden. If the slave were afterwards enfranchised, and the master married her, children born during the period of servitude were rendered legitimate, though the legal fiction of a marriage having taken place previously to the births of the children could not be maintained, from the situation of the parties. This proved that the principle of legitimacy arising from subsequent marriage of the parents was not necessarily founded on the legal fiction mentioned by the Hon. Minister. Again, priests were by the canonical law considered so absolutely wedded to their spiritual bride, that any connexion with mortal females was adulterous ; and if such connexion were with a nun, it was also incestuous on account of the mutual spiritual tie existing with regard to both. Yet if the Pope granted dispensations, and relieved the parties from their holy vows, not only might they marry, but the children which they had had during their so-called adulterous or incestuous connexion, were by such marriage rendered legitimate. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of M. Chauvelin, *Conceillor-clere* in the Parliament of Paris, and sub-deacon, who had nine children by an abbess, so that the case presented double adultery and incest (A laugh) :—dispensations were obtained from the Pope, the parties were married ; and after their death the question as to the right of succession was raised by collateral heirs, before the Parliament of Paris, which by a solemn decree declared all the children legitimate. Here the Pope only did in the case of individuals in holy orders what the government had now the power of doing in that of brothers and sisters in law, viz. granting a

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dispensation for their marriages; and it was, therefore, difficult to conceive why the effect should not be the same, more particularly as it had never been doubted that the marriage of an uncle with his niece rendered children previously born perfectly legitimate. The principle had indeed been carried so far, that in the case of a priest who, in 1777 had a child, and in 1792 married the mother without a dispensation, merely on the authority of the law of priests, the Courts decided that such marriage rendered the child legitimate. He could not, therefore, understand how any question could exist beyond the simple one of whether a valid marriage had taken place by virtue of a proper dispensation. If it had, he conceived that the children born previous to that marriage would be rendered legitimate by it. At the same time he was aware that the legislation on the subject could not be clear, or the melancholy spectacle of individuals coming before the tribunals to urge the circumstances reflecting shame and infamy on their own families, would not so often present itself, but to supply the place of positive laws there were memorable decisions, which by the aid of general and logical principles alone, had pointed out when children were to be considered legitimate and when illegitimate.—"But," continued the Hon. Deputy, "it had been said that this system of legitimatising would in some measure have the effect of authorising scandal; and, that, for the sake of morality the possibility of rendering children born from an intercourse between brothers and sisters-in-law legitimate, should not be allowed to be contemplated as possible. But, in my opinion, the scandal would consist in refusing to render such children legitimate, and not in the marriage of their parents. There would be scandal in the highest degree if persons who, not being able to marry without a dispensation, had children by an incestuous intercourse, and afterwards obtained a dispensation, married, and had other children, could not render the former legitimate, for we should then see the latter born of the same father and mother, living in the same house, and sitting at the same table with the former who, because they were born out of wedlock, would have no rights, no participation with the rest; as unless their parents should punish them for a crime of which they were innocent, by driving them from the paternal roof, the illegitimate as well as the legitimate offspring must assemble round the same hearth.—(Strong sensation.)—The jurisprudence which I have cited was more generous; it not only repaired the fault in the persons of those who had committed it, but also in the persons of those who would otherwise have been its innocent victims, for the reparation extended not only to those who married, but to their unfortunate children. These moral considerations, well considered and properly applied, will put and end to the scandal, instead of authorising it. I deem it of little importance whether the reference called for be made or not. If a Bill be brought in, we will discuss it. If not, the jurisprudence of the country will decide, and will not, I trust, fail to declare that it is not just to punish children for a fault they have not committed."—(The Hon. Deputy returned to his seat amid the loudest applause from every part of the Chamber, and was immediately surrounded by a number of his Colleagues, congratulating him on the eloquence he had displayed.)

The petition was then referred to the Minister of Justice without opposition.

OPORTO.

Extract of a private letter from Oporto, Jan. 6th:—"Events succeed events—the plot thickens Early yesterday morning, the *Coquette*, a Constitutional schooner of war, Captain Hills, an old vessel of two or three guns, anchored near the newly erected bridge of pontoons, was attacked by two nine-pounders of the Miguelite horse artillery, and sunk at her moorings by the very first two cannon they fired at her, as likewise two gun-boats and two small boats; but Captain Hills, of Donna Maria's navy fortunately succeeded in saving the bridge—the maine object of their attempt. The *Coquette* was a crazy and useless old vessel, fit only to be broken up for firewood. She may however be raised again. A seaman standing near Captain Hills had his legs carried off by a cannon-shot. The Miguelites bombarded the town furiously all day, and threw a number of shells and 32lb. shots into the Semenario. a large buliding on an eminence facing the Serra Convent, to the eastward of the city, the roof of which was destroyed. In the afternoon the Emperor, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, hastened to the spot at full gallop. A Polish officer, myself, and another civilian, followed him on foot, and as we were crossing a large field adjoining the Seminario, the enemy's battery on the south side aimed at us, as you would at a hare, and fired a 32lb. cannon ball close over our heads, which buried itself in the rising ground within 10 yards of us, and compelled us to tack, and suspend our curiosity on the present occasion. At two o'clock, P. M. the Brazilian ship *Fluminense*, bound to England, with 150 invalids and rejected recruits got under way by signal, though the captain and mate were on shore, and standing out to sea under charge of the pilot, passed through the bar, when the Miguelite batteries of Capitillo and Furrada opened their fire of great guns and musketry upon her, killed four men, and wounded several, compelled her to come to anchor and surrender. The wounded were taken to the Miguelite hospital, and the English recruits are said to have entered the Usurper's service. During the night the Miguelite batteries aforesaid cannonaded the village of the Foz. The French battalion in garrison there was relieved by an English battalion, and retreated into a hollow way for shelter from the shot, and arrived by noon in town. As the deserters who came over yesterday at Aguardiente declared that it was the intention of the Miguelites to make a general attack to-day, when Don Miguel had promised to pay his army their arrears in Oporto, our troops expected them accordingly, and determined to give them a good reception. Sir John M. Doyle had the kindness to ride with me round the lines, and to show me the fortifications. which, since the grand attack on the 29th of September, have been really made impregnable for any force the Miguelites can bring against them, and I am now quite easy on that score when I hear cannonades and bombardments at night. The threatened attack has not taken place this morning, and the Miguelite army has not been paid in Oporto, but the Queen's troops have received their pay up to yesterday. The army of Don Pedro is in the highest spirits, and desires nothing more ardently than an attack. It is said that Marshal Solignac will speedily make a forward movement. The Emperor held a Court yesterday, and General Solignac likewise gave a grand reception to the officers"(Herald.)

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 20. the country is perfectly tranquil, and free from cholera. The documents connected with the dispute between Buenos Ayres and the United States, respecting the Falkland Islands, were brought before the House of Representatives, and were to be taken into consideration forthwith. Mr. Fox, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, quits Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro. Those who created the revolutions of July last, at Monte Video, have been completely foiled, and the Government of the President of the Oriental Republic of Paraguay (Don Fructuoso Riveira) placed apparently upon a firm footing, at least for the present. General Lavallega has sought refuge in the Brazilian territory with a number of his adherents, and the remainder of his force has dispersed.—(Globe.)

Prince Talleyrand and the Duchess de Dino arrived in town yesterday from Brighton. The evening before last, at the Palace, the Prince, the Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Albermale, and Col. Horace Seymour, played at whist for some time, when the Prince came off victorious, having won *three sovereigns*!—(Albion.)

TURKEY.

The MESSENGER DES CHAMBERS argues that "if it be true that the Grand Visir has been made a prisoner by Ibraham Pacha, that the Turkish army is dispersed, and that a part of the troops have gone over to the Egyptians, nothing can hinder the victorious leader marching upon Kirtahieh, Broussa, Nicæa, and Scutari, the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople Nothing can prevent him detaching a corps upon his left to take possession of Smyrna. Once arrived at Scuta, the Egyptian army would be forced to stop on the sea-shore, in sight of Constantinople, without being able to pass the Channel, whilst the Turkish fleet exists. Ibrahim, however, by the possession of Asia Minor, has a chance of the greatest danger to Constantinople. He may march by land upon the Dardannelles, sieze the ports of the eastern bank, batter with cannon shots the forts on the opposite bank, and thus enable the Egyptian fleet to pass up the strait. The military question would then be reduced to a naval battle in the Sea of Marmora, and if the Turkish fleet should be beaten, Ibrahim might dispose of the fate of Constantinople and that of the Sultan. There are two other chances to be noted:—1. A revolution in the capital against the new institutions, leading to the death or the deposition of Mahmoud. 2. The conclusion of peace before the arrival of Ibrahim in sight of Constantinople. In this state of things, the treacherous and deadly enemy of the Turkish empire, the Russian Government, pretends to hold out to it a helping hand. After having by its emissaries, fomented broils and discontent against the Sultan, to prevent the military and administrative regeneration of the empire, the spoils of which Russia covets, the cabinet of St. Petersburgh offers its troops and vessels as a last *coup de grace*, in order still better to be master in the internal affairs of Turkey, until the moment when its dismemberment may at length appear possible. The commercial powers of the Mediterranean, at the head of which France and England are naturally placed, ought therefore to make haste in labouring for the pacification of the East. They are moved by no ambition, and have no other interest than that of the mutual prosperity of Europe and the Levant, by commerce and the progress of civilization. Let the Arab population remain to Mehemet, who has regenerated it; let Mahmoud reign over Turkey and Anatolia, the principal population of which is of the Turkish race; in short, let a benevolent and firm mediation obtain peace as soon as it may be possible. Let us recollect the fatal tardiness in the affairs of Greece and the disasters that followed to the profit of Russia. A Revolution of Constantinople would have the most pernicious consequence; it would not be effected without torrents of blood, and no doubt Christian blood would not be spared by the retrograde party, who curse the Europeons as the models and the counsellors of a regenerating Sultan. From these considerations we express our ardent wishes for the prompt departure of a squadron, destined to support a decisive mediation between Mahmoud and Mehemet."

The Temps, in referring to the reported rout, of the Turkish army, and the anxiety of Mahmoud to obtain peace, observes:—"Whether these accounts are correct or not, it is easy to discover, on reflecting deeply upon the ambition of the Pacha, that he does not aspire to assume the throne of Mahmoud, but merely wishes to reduce him to advantageous terms with regard to Egypt. The Pacha, with that accurate and rapid view which marks his policy, discerned the line of demarcation which has ever divided the Arabs from the Turks; he perceived two rival empires formed of these distinct races, and immediately chose his own share, namely, Eygpt, Syria, the two Arabias, Cyprus, and Candia. Using an equal portion of cunning and force, and directing all the efforts of his government to the accomplishment of this sole object, he has conquered the provinces inhabited by the Arabs, and has sufficient means to keep possession of them, for he is fully enabled to dictate the terms of peace. Himself an innovator at Cairo, he avails himself of the enemies of innovation at Constantinople, of the remnant of the Janissaries, and the discontented Ulemas. All these elements of revolt would, however, be turned against him on the very day after he obtained complete success. The Ulemas would equally detest reform from whatever quarter it might come, and whoever might be the reformer. Mehemet Ali would weaken his cause by entering Constantinople and he will gain by suffering the Sultan to continue his exertion against the inveterate ignorance of the Turks, and by allowing this intestine struggle to paralyse the energies of the Porte. These considerations make him inclined towards peace. The ruin of the Ottoman empire is not therefore the question. This does not form any part of the ambition of the Pacha, and should he have entertained any such idea, all Europe is interested in opposing him. It will be quite enough that Syria should be severed from the Porte. France and England are both aware that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is necessary for preserving the equilibrium of Europe. There has also been planted at Constantinople, through the perseverance of a Sovereign more enlightened than his people, a germ of civilisation which must not be suffered to perish."

The COURIER DE L'EUROPE remarks, that one of the most extraordinary events of the day is, that the Ottoman empire, which formerly made all Christendom tremble, should be threatened with ruin, not by a general crusade, but by a mere despotic Pacha, totally unknown 15 years ago. In this situation it has recourse to its most ancient rival, and Russia takes Turkey under her protection, to defend it against the rebellious Pacha. In this she is pursuing her old policy, formerly she acted by conquest, but now she aggrandises herself by protectorship. The *Courier* then argues, that the other Powers ought to intervene, to prevent Russia executing her projects; and adds, that "measures have been taken at London to bring about a reconciliation. These measures have been resolved on rather late, and it is to be feared that the recent success of the Pacha may have led Russia to an immediate intervention. This would render circumstances much more complicated, and we may say, with reason, that the diplomatic situation of Europe is not so simple as it seems to be generally believed."

WHO IS H. B.?

The most interesting of the "fashionable arrivals" has, we suspect, been omitted by the *Morning Post*. H. B. is in town; but where, and when, and whence has he arrived? Has he been hunting at Melton? He draws cattle as if he understood the points of a horse; and he was at Ascot, and in the exercising field too—*vide* his sketches, *passim*. Has he been shooting grouse on the moors?—Doubtful: he seems better acquainted with Joe Miller's jokes than Joe Manton's guns. Has he been at Brighton?—Likely. Is he a Nimrod? Who and what is H. B.? Is he "of the Court, courtly," as one whose face carries secrets "as the flint bears fire" assured us? The anecdote of the King falling asleep while Brougham was making a set at his Royal Master, and that of Lord John Russell being mortified by meeting, on his way to Lord Mansfield's at Caen Wood, a countryman who had never heard of him,—these and other signs denote not only a connexion with, but an interest in, Court gossip and the petty warfare of private party-politics. He hates Brougham; condemns Lord Grey; quizzes Palmerston; pities the King; holds Hume in horror; respects the "Dear Duke," though he makes him look foolish; has a leaning to Londonderry, and always makes him look handsome; is more in the Lords than Commons;—all these are signs, denotements pointing to Aristocracy as the vantage-ground of H. B. Then he reads the *John Bull* and is Conservative in politics. Where does he get those likenesses of Talleyrand? No one hits off the venerable and wily diplomatist like H. B, Then again, he is always strong on *foreign* politics: this and his dislike both of Palmerston and Aberdeen, point to Downing Street.

The Belgic question has drawn out three of H. B.'s most spirited and felicitous sketches. In one, Talleyrand is enacting the part of Guy Fawkes: with a dark lantern, lighted by Holland, he is about to set fire to the protocol-fagots and gunpowder armaments heaped up by the Allies; while Palmerston is sneaking off, or keeping watch. Another represents Talleyrand as a spider starting from his hole to seize upon the silly buzzing fly Palmerston, who is caught in his web. This is in the true spirit of GILLRAY; the idea is capital, and the execution worthy of it. Talleyrand is the personification of a hoary old spider; and Palmerston looks as helpless and imbecile as a blundering blue-bottle. "The Cat's Paw" is better still. Talleyrand, as the cunning monkey, grasps the fine-grown puss Palmerston; and, in spite of his struggles, stretches out his fearful paw to take those hot chesnuts, Belgium and Antwerp, from the fiery stove of Holland. The faces of both monkey and cat are admirable for expression, and half-brute character.

The Elections have only elicited from H. B. two slight allusions. In one, Hobhouse is represented casting off his cloak of Radicalism, to accommodate himself to the *warm place* he is entering in the War Office; while Burdett, who receives it, reminds him of his engagement at *Covent Garden*, where he may find the atmosphere *rather cool*. The other is an amusing representation of Colonel Stanhope, as one of the *Tower Hamiets*, acting the part of Denmarkis Prince, when he follows the ghost of his father. It is a very fair hit at the gallant Colonel, who, in one of his speeches, said, "I'll follow Mr. Hume in every thing." Mr. Hume makes a most facetious Ghost; and the Colonel, in Hamlet's costume, but with Wellington-boots and short trousers, cuts a ludicrous figure, "Ministers in their *Cups*" wants point.

INQUEST EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago, an inquest was held upon the body of a gentleman advanced in life, the cause of whose death seems to have been somewhat peculiar. It appeared from the evidence of a medical gentleman who had attended the deceased for some years, that for a considerable time his reading had been almost wholly confined to newspapers, and that his health had been good or otherwise in proportion to the degree of amusement afforded by those vehicles of intelligence. From the close of the sessions of Parliament, his medical friend had observed his health visibly declining. The old gentleman frequently complained in a querulous tone, "Sir, the papers contain no news." His friend would suggest, that ingenious as the editors were, they could not invent news, and that they endeavoured to supply the place of that article by clever comments upon the Church. Tithes, Corn-laws, &c. The uniform reply was. "Pshaw, Sir, I don't want their long-winded and never ending essays; I hav'nt known such a dearth of news these thirty years: why, Sir, there has not been even a murder worth reading for I know not how long." The dreamy war between the two Portuguese Dons had done him no good; for he had too vivid a recollection of the spirit-stirring scenes in the Peninsula and the Netherlands to derive any benefit from the pigmy warfare near Oporto. As for the Belgian question, and its threescore protocols, the mention of it created a nausea. He continued gradually to decline; and at length was killed outright by receiving a paper which contained a frank confession that "they had nothing of interest to communicate." After the evidence had been gone through, the Coroner observed to the Jury, that the case before them afforded another proof that we lived in extraordinary times; perhaps he remarked, the decease's great grand-father did not see a paper once a month: and yet such had been the "march of intelligence," that his descendant had unquestionably died for want the usual mental food derived from the journals of the day. The Jury were for a time sorely puzzled what decision they should come to: but at length returned a verdict of—"Died for want of intelligence: deodand 6*d*. on the part of the paper above referred to."—*Worcester Journal*.

The following is an account, from the last New York papers of a ludicrous scene which took place at the Bowery, on the night of the celebration of the evacuation—Booth played Richard the Third, and the house was crammed to such an extent that an *avalanche* of spectators broke from the pit and covered the orchestra, and the greastest part of the stage. By reasonable computation there were about 330 persons on the stage and wings alone—soldiers in fatigue dresses, officers with side arms—a few jolly tars, and a number of "applemunching urchins." The scene was indescribably ludicrous. Booth played in his best style, and was really anxious to make a hit, but the confusion incidental to such a crowd on the stage occasioned constant and most humorous interruptions. It was every thing or anything but a tragedy. In the scene with Lady Anne, the gallery spectators amused themselves by throwing pennies and silver on the stage, which occasioned an immense scramble among the boys, and they frequently ran between King Richard and Lady Anne to snatch a stray copper. In the tent scene, several curious amateurs went up to the table, took up the crown poised the heavy sword, and examined all the regalia with great care, while Richard was in agony from the terrible dream; and when the scene changed, discovering the ghosts of Henry, Lady Anne, and children, it was difficult to select them from the crowd, who thrust their faces and persons among the royal shadows. The battle of Bosworth-field capped the climax—the audience mingled with the soldiers, and raced across the stage, to the shouts of the people, the roll of the drums, and the bellowing of the trumpets; and when the fight between Richard and Richmond came on, they made a ring round the combatants to see fair play, and kept them at it for nearly a quarter of an hour by "Shrewsbury clock." This was all done in perfect good humour, and with no intention to make a row. When Mr. Rice came on to sing his song of "Jim Crow," they not only made him repeat it some 20 times, but hemmed him in so that he actually had no room to perform the little dancing or turning about appertaining to the song; and in the afterpiece, where a supper table is spread, some among the most hungry very leisurely helped themselves to the viands. It was a rare treat indeed to the audience and manager!—*Times, Jan.* 8.

FEMININE INEXPRESSIBLES.—"What lovely creatures the two Ladies St.—are?" said a noble leader of *ton* on the Esplanade at Brighton, the other day; "'pon my word one can hardly give proper expression by words to their angelic features," "Egad!" said Lord A., "If that be the case, you are paying the damsels a queer compliment," "How so?" said his Lordship. "Why," said the funny Baron, "you are making them a pair of inexpressibles?"—*Sunday Paper*.

BOMBAY—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9. Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.